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Questions of intermediality: An analysis of radio listings and radio highlights in British newspapers 1920-1960

Abstract

Radio listings and radio highlights published by newspapers, have attracted limited scholarly interest. In many ways they appear as a form of information, reporting to the reader what the newspaper has been told will be broadcast that day. However, as I will argue in this article, radio listings and programme highlights provide an important insight into the intermedial relationship which developed over time between radio and the print media. Indeed, the different forms they take are linked to the way newspapers and those that work there actively shape their coverage for their readerships. Listings are also important in how newspapers represent the geographic dimensions of radio, showing not only where the stations are broadcasting from but also where they are located on the airwaves. Again, these spatial representations change overtime depending on the needs and circumstances of the newspapers and broadcasters and developments happenings in the wider political, cultural and social context. In this work I will present a discursive historical analysis of the listings and programme highlights found in British newspapers between 1920 and 1960 and how these forms came to represent radio in different ways for the readers. I will also, from this analysis, identify and develop concepts, such as the diachronic, synchronic, spatial and cultural intermediary, as important ways of understanding how the listings and programme highlights work to define and culturally position radio.

Key words: radio listings, radio highlights radio schedules, intermediation, cultural intermediaries, radio flows

Introduction

Radio's history is, as Kate Lacey suggests (2009), made up of differing intertwined strands, which include radio programmes, radio stations, government policy, technical develops and the roles and lives of radio professional, technicians and radio stars.¹ To this list we must also include newspaper coverage. As much as this coverage is part of radio history, radio must also be viewed as part of the newspapers' own history. As Sian Nicholas argues, '[i]n the modern era there are very few events or issues [...] that can be understood with reference to just a single mass medium'.² However, it could be argued that most radio scholars have often been more interested in the output of radio and its related broadcasting organisations than the form taken by newspaper coverage, while those studying newspapers have mostly researched and written about different types of news output or journalistic practice than, specifically, radio coverage.³ In many cases, where newspapers' coverage

of radio is touched on in scholarly work it is used mostly to provide 'illustrative commentary' about radio's development and its output, rather than to be critically analysed in its own right.⁴

However, some research has appeared which has explored the relationship which exists between the print media and radio, such as Todd Alvery's work on radio and modernism in Britain (2006), Jeroen Dera's work on literary culture and Dutch Listings journals (2017), Gwenth L. Jackaway's work on the relationship between the press and radio in America between the 1920s and 1940s (1995), as well as work that has focused more on the specific role of radio critics, including work by David Hendy (2013), Siân Nicholas (2012) and Paul Rixon (2018).⁵ Such work has helped to provide significant insights into the intermedial relationship which has developed between radio and print media and how this relates to wider cultural debates. However, I would argue, within these works little if any analysis has been undertaken on the changing discursive role of radio listings and radio highlights, especially in relation to the British context. For example, while Dera's work explores 'the relationship between radio and literature in the interwar period',⁶ it provides no analysis of the layout or format of the listings form in the British context and how these changed over time. Likewise, Jackaway's work focuses on the evident tensions between radio and the press in the US in relation to journalism and news coverage, with little analysis of the role of listings information. In a similar way, while Alvery's work provides an interesting discussion about and insight into the relationship between modernism and broadcasting between the wars in Britain, it does so without much reference to the listing schedules. However, studying listings information, the grids of information about what is being broadcast and when, can provide another way to understand how newspapers came to terms with radio and how they positioned radio for their readers as a temporal everyday form. As Suzanne Lommers, in relation to listing grids in Dutch radio guides, and Paul Rixon, in relation to British newspapers, have argued, such listings coverage can help us explore how the press has provided away of representing radio to the reader.⁷

In this article, I will focus on exploring the form taken by radio listings and their associated highlights in the British national newspapers over the main decades of radio's dominance. This will be partly an historical analysis, focusing on what we can learn through this of the relationship which developed between radio and the press media over this time, but also conceptually, in terms of how we can understand the way such forms of coverage work in a more abstract way to position radio for the public. I have chosen to focus on British coverage as each national situation has its own nuances and differences, and little has so far been written on this form in this national context. This is not to say that connections and generalisations cannot be made between different national situations, and the hope is that this article will feed into research being undertaken internationally on this form of coverage. I have chosen to look at newspapers, rather than listings magazines, as my interest is in

the form of intermediality happening between two popular competing forms of media, between the newspaper and radio. While the *Radio Times* was, from 1923, the listings magazine of the BBC, its relationship to broadcasting is particular and different to that of newspapers and, while its importance needs to be understood, its history and development are so different and complex there is not enough space to adequately explore it within this article.⁸

For this historical analysis I will focus on the period from the early 1920s until 1960 as this is the main period of radio's dominance, both in terms of popularity but also in terms of newspaper coverage. I stop at 1960 as this is the start of a period when the radio and newspaper landscapes start to change dramatically, with the continued rise in the dominance of television, a change of radio towards a more secondary form of media and with the decline in radio coverage in the newspapers, especially in the popular press.⁹ As I analyse the nature and form taken by the newspapers' listings and highlights, this space where two media interact,¹⁰ I will also reflect on how the newspaper, as a cultural intermediary, plays a role in shaping this type of coverage for their particular readerships.¹¹ Such an analysis of the listings and highlights found in the British press about radio is something that has been virtually absent from the cultural history of radio, something this article starts to address. I will begin, however, by discussing the main issues and concepts which have emerged out of the historical analysis and will reflect on how these provide new ways of understanding how such coverage works to position radio for the newspapers' readerships.

Conceptualising radio listings and programme highlights

As the historical analysis will explore, the listings are a way of representing radio's temporally organised output, its schedules, by providing a chronological list of what is broadcast and when by a radio station. By using this information, a reader can plan, if they want, what they will listen to over a time period in relation to this flow.¹² In one way, the listings provide what could be thought of as, borrowing from linguistics, a diachronic view of radio, of as a process happening over time.¹³ However, the listings do not just provide information about one station and its chronological output, but often many, and thus the listings also provide a more synchronic view of radio; one that suggests that choice can also be viewed as operating non-chronologically across stations.¹⁴ That the listener, depending on the number of stations, has choice between them and the programmes that are being offered at any one moment. Indeed, the radio highlights reinforce this view by taking a programme out of the flow to signal its presence. Perhaps suggesting that, at certain moments in time, the notion of me-radio, a personalised form of radio, in a limited form, where the listener has a degree

of control over what they want to listen to and when, has an historical precedent.¹⁵ Therefore, the listings present two characteristics and tensions that exist in a media form like radio, one, where the flow of programmes over time is the defining feature, is often viewed as leaving power in the hands of the broadcaster to decide what choice is available and when, and another view of radio, as being defined more by a range of programme choices at any particular time, where the power to choose resides more with the listener.

The listings and highlights also represent the spatial-geography of radio in a physical form, by providing locational information about the stations, including their call sign, the frequency being used for broadcasts, the name of the station and where they are based.¹⁶ In this way, the listings provide a representation of how radio connects to physical geography, where radio is broadcasting from, but also how it relates to a more ephemeral geography, where it can be located on the airwaves via the radio set. The listings and highlights, therefore, provide not only a visual representation of how radio operates temporally, both diachronically and synchronically, but also, in another way, where it is located, physically in the world and where on the radio dial, allowing the listener a way, or a number of ways, of understanding radio, in terms of what they can tune in to, when and how it links them virtually to different places, thus allowing them a way of navigating their way around these different elements.

However, the listings and programme can take different forms depending on the newspaper in question and what information and coverage it includes, excludes and how it is represented on the page. While the term cultural intermediary could be used to refer to how a professional like a radio critic takes on a selective cultural function,¹⁷ choosing, filtering and recommending the radio they write about for their readers,¹⁸ so too newspapers can be seen as undertaking a similar role, but at a higher level, in the way they organise a range of columns and employ a number of writers to focus on radio in a particular way(s); therefore, the newspaper, acting as a cultural intermediary, shapes the form taken by all of its radio coverage.¹⁹ The way newspapers culturally shape and present a particular view of radio is determined by the readership, however imagined, they wish to reach. Therefore, for the popular press, those papers which aim at the lower socio-cultural readerships, a popular form of coverage is usually provided while, for quality papers, those aiming for readerships in the higher socio-cultural demographics, a more serious form of coverage is evident.²⁰ Usually, at least for the main national British newspapers, with their aim to attract as large as possible readership of a distinct socio-cultural grouping, the cultural values espoused, whether in a popular or serious format, tend to be the dominant ones. In this way the cultural coverage of these newspapers, including that of radio, tends to be positioned in relation to and in acceptance of the dominant cultural hierarchy and, therefore, a form of maintenance of cultural values is undertaken

by both popular and quality papers, though the emphasis and style will differ. Though, at times, the newspaper's coverage might, alongside that of individual critics and writers, provide different and contradictory viewpoints which could help a change or shift in cultural values.²¹ However, as will be explored later, developments outside the direct control of the newspapers also impact on how it, and its writers, cover radio in the listings and highlights.

Approach

To explore how radio listings and associated highlight worked in British national newspapers to discursively position radio for their readerships between the 1920s and 1960, I will divide the following analysis into three periods. While any such temporal divisions are somewhat artificial, many overlaps between them exist, they have been chosen as they reflect key moments in the developing intermedial relationship between radio and the press: the first period relates to the 1920s when, as radio broadcasting was establishing itself as a mass medium, newspapers were beginning to provide early forms of listings and highlights coverage; the second period, the 1930s, is a moment when radio established itself as an important mass media and radio coverage expanded in the main national newspapers; and the last period, the 1940s to 1960, relates to a period when radio was still a popular media but when there were declines in radio coverage in the press, initially due to the impact of the war, but which continues into peace time, at least for the popular papers, as radio coverage is replaced by television coverage.

As I undertake this analysis, I will reflect on how these material displays of radio and its output, the listings and highlights, are shaped by the needs of papers and developments occurring in radio, within a wider understanding of the changing British cultural, social and political landscape. As part of this analysis I will reflect on what this tells us of the underlying values of the newspapers and its role as a cultural arbiter, aligning the papers discourse of radio and its output to the readers' tastes. To undertake this I have chosen a range of papers which echo the main division evident in the British press, on the one hand, popular papers, such as the *Daily Mirror*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express*, and, on the other hand, quality papers, those such as *The Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Manchester Guardian* (while the *Manchester Guardian* was a provincial paper at this time it had a national reputation and was to become a national paper in 1959).²² For each paper I have collected a sample of around ten pages of radio listings and highlight coverage for each of the first two periods noted above, and then, for the last period, around ten for the early 1940s and the same number for the mid-1950s.²³ The samples are not meant to be representative, but rather are examples that allow an

insight into the discursive developments happening in these papers within these periods. For this article the aim is to explore the textual coverage in relation to the newspapers' imagined readership,²⁴ rather than to undertake any in-depth reflection or research on how readers use such coverage to inform their listening habits.

Using an initial understanding of how listings and highlights appear to operate within newspapers, I decided to use a form of discourse analysis. I choose such an approach as it does not start with a set hypothesis or view, but instead seeks, through the analysis, to 'describe, understand and explain particular historical events and processes', from which 'a new interpretation' can emerge.²⁵ For my approach, to discursively explore the symbols, language and layout of the listings and highlights, to allow a discursive reading to emerge, a variety of qualitative methods were employed over four interlocking levels: firstly, I looked at where the listings and highlights appear in the newspaper, specifically on which page it was to be found. In this way, the page where they are located on can be taken to indicate the importance the paper allocates to radio and the radio listings, whether as something that would attract readers or not and, also, depending what is placed nearby on the page, to reflect on how the paper treats this coverage compared to other news and cultural forms. At the second level, I looked at where the listings and highlights are placed on the actual page, at the top or the bottom of the page or the side, how much space they take up and how large the titles are. This can again be viewed as an indication of how important the papers view such coverage, and how it relates to other coverage around it.

For the third level, I looked more specifically at the way the listings are formatted, which fonts are used, whether the lines are indented or wrapped around, how much information is given about the station and the programmes, how many stations are covered and what different types of emphasis are provided, such as the use of bold or underlining. This allows an understanding of how radio is being presented to the reader, whether it is with an emphasis on individual programmes or the output of the stations. It is here that I started to identify and develop the two concepts of the diachronic and synchronic, as a way of explaining the two tendencies seen at work in the listings. At the fourth level, I focused more on how the programmes are written about, which ones chosen for the highlights and what cultural references and associations are being made. As I undertook this analysis, I compared what I found within between papers, especially between the popular and quality press. Such a historical discursive approach allows an insight into how newspapers' listings and highlights work to position radio for the readers and are part of a changing intermedial relationship between the press and radio.

Listings and programme highlights: bringing radio into the newspaper (from audio to print)

Finding a form: 1920s

Early experiments with radio broadcasting occurred before the First World War in Britain,²⁶ but no dedicated coverage was provided at the time by the British national papers, except in terms of news. These were 'wireless experiments' and radio was not yet developed enough to be accepted as a form of mass media.²⁷ However, by the early 1920s, as the British Broadcasting Company (BBCo) took over broadcasting in Britain, early forms of radio listings started to appear in most British newspapers.²⁸ These provided a short chronological overview of a station's output, rather than taking another direction, such as just providing a selection of programmes from the station's output. In many ways, this form of coverage, listing grids of radio schedules, became one of the main forms of information provided by newspaper and listings magazines, such as *The Radio Times*, about radio for the rest of the century, at least until the digital era and the development of podcasts which were positioned outside of the broadcast flow.²⁹

The newspapers' listings, during the early to mid-1920s, mostly focused on the output of the early BBCo stations, which were initially divided into six local stations,³⁰ providing their frequency, call sign and location, and a brief overview of what was being broadcast and when. However, it must be noted, that the *Daily Mail* also provided information about radio signals coming from outside of Britain with its coverage of its sponsored radio programmes being broadcasting from The Hague.³¹ For example, by the early 1920s the *Manchester Guardian*, was providing listings of the BBCo's Manchester station (2ZY (its call sign) on 385 metres (the frequency)), with a few words for each programme, e.g. '6.0-6.15 Kiddies Corners, conducted by Uncle Humpty-Dumpty and the Cloud lady.' It then, underneath, has just titles and times for the other of the BBCo's stations around the country, including 2LO based in London. E.g. '11.30 a.m. – Home Exhibition.'³² The newspapers restricted their coverage to one day's listings or two at the weekend, partly as they were daily newspapers but also as the BBCo forbid any more coverage appearing.³³ Also, because the press release system of providing information to newspapers and others about the output in advance was not well established in the early years of the BBCo, the newspapers were often unable to write in much detail, even if they wanted, about the programme and station's output.³⁴ For these reasons, information was often brief, focusing on the title, main stars, the author, the name or title of the programme, or the name of the conductor or orchestra; often reflecting how well known the star, writer, opera, music or play were – to both writer and reader. Thus, at least at first, there was a tendency to treat radio as an extension of other media and cultural forms, about which knowledge

already existed, such as with references to classical pieces of music or well-known plays e.g. '9.25. C Franck's violin Sonata in A major, with introductory historical notes.'³⁵

For the *Daily Mirror*, a popular national newspaper, radio listings are sparse with only the London station 2LO covered and with little information beyond the title or main contributor e.g. '5.0 – Children's stories; 7.0 news; 7.15 – Miss Nellie Norway (hand bells solo).'³⁶ This listing information is placed near some other news on radio telephony but on a page mostly made up of general news. As with most papers at this time, it is not the focus of attention or situated as a popular attraction on the page. It had to be sought out by a reader who might want this limited form of information. There is little detail provided here on many programmes or their content, with most information being about the cultural form, music or drama for example, coming via the radio broadcast e.g. operas or classical concerts.

In this early period, often without much demand by the public and with little information or pre-understanding of the programmes, few highlights appear in most newspapers. The listings information was viewed as providing as much information as the papers would want to make available for a competitor and focused mostly on British stations. Indeed, for a short period the newspapers, in 1923, stop publishing listings coverage and asked for payment from the BBCo for providing such information, seeing it akin to free advertising.³⁷ The BBCo did not pay up, and instead it went on to set up a listing publication, *The Radio Times*.³⁸ The newspapers' listings prohibition was eventually broken by an advert sponsored by Selfridges, published in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, which carried the BBCo's listings information, which, as the *Gazette* sales suddenly increased, led to all the newspapers again providing listings information.³⁹ While the listings took up only a small part of a page it was increasingly seen as something the public wanted and the papers had to respond and keep including them, or else lose readers to a competitor paper.⁴⁰

All papers at this time focused on the station nearest their location or ones that reflect the paper's standing, e.g. *The Manchester Guardian*, as a provincial quality paper, focused its coverage on 2ZY the Manchester station, while *The Times*, a national quality paper, and the *Daily Mirror*, a popular national paper, both had as their focus 2LO broadcasting from London, the UK's capital, which was becoming the main feeder station for a national service as relays start to develop during the 1920s. This meant newspapers tended to represent the limited number of British radio stations that were available with a diachronic bias, with most information provided in terms of the chronological output of one main station, usually highlighted at the top of the listings, rather than focusing more on the choice of programmes in any one time slot. Spatial information was also provided at this time by all papers, including frequencies, call signs and geographic locations, based

on cities, with almost all the stations covered being within the UK. The representation to the reader is, very much, that this is a nationally bounded media form, provided locally, though, for some listeners, who were starting to explore the international reach of the radio waves, it evidently was not.

Radio's rise as a popular media and an expansion of listing information in the newspapers: 1930s

By the middle of the 1930s radio was established as a popular mass media.⁴¹ Newspapers, echoing this, had expanded their radio provision, especially the popular press who saw radio coverage as playing an important role in attracting and keeping readers. While on one hand they were still worried about radio's impact on their own businesses, and often employed critics who were critical of the BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation: incorporated as a public corporation in 1927), such as Collie Knox and Jonah Barrington,⁴² they also saw it as something worthwhile and necessary to cover.⁴³ And, while radio starts to be represented in this period as a more international medium, the Newspaper Proprietors' Association (NPA) agreed, with concerns over losing advertising revenue, for its members not to provide coverage of commercial broadcasters based in Europe, such as Radio Luxembourg and Radio Normandy, who specifically aimed at the British market and were to become very popular with the public in the 1930s.⁴⁴

The popular press, which included such papers as the *Daily Express*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror*, had now established entertainment pages where radio coverage now appeared, alongside coverage of the stage, film and, by 1936, television.⁴⁵ For these newspapers the listings were an important part of this coverage and would often dominate these pages. For example, the *Daily Mail* on its entertainment pages on 1 January 1935, had put over a quarter of a two page spread to the listings.⁴⁶ This gave coverage of the main national output of the BBC, the Nation Programme, for which some programme information was provided, and its regional coverage, for which less information was given. The listings also had information about a selection of European channels, though, as noted above, not Radio Luxembourg or Radio Normandy. The listings were positioned as an attraction by the *Daily Mail*, as illustrated by the large title of 'To-day's Programmes', there to catch the eye of the reader. For the *Daily Express*, by 1933, at the weekend, half a page is put over for listings information.⁴⁷ As with the *Mail* the *Express* provided detailed information about the main national output of the BBC, the National Programme, and then smaller more condensed information about the BBC's regional stations' output, reflecting the paper's national standing. It also provided coverage of 'Foreign Stations' but, instead of their full output, it has a selection of programmes

broadcast by various European stations in a chronological list. E.g. '11 a.m.- Concert by Silesian Philharmonic Orchestra – Breslau {325 m 60 kw}. 11 a.m.- Orchestra concert – Brussels {337 M 15 kw}. 11 a.m.- Orchestra concert – Heilsberg {276 m 60 kw}.'⁴⁸ This is a mix of a listings format, programmes from various stations provided as a chronological list by time, and a 'best-of', highlighting some programmes broadcast at these times the critic feels fits with the presumed tastes of the newspaper's readers.

By the 1930s, most popular papers were providing radio highlights next to the listings to help their readers find relevant and interesting programmes. For example, the *Daily Express* had started to use a simplified star system for its highlights, creating an easy to understand and eye-catching way of not only picking out programmes but also suggesting how good or interesting they were, which fits with the popular way they also covered the news.⁴⁹ For example, on 20 June 1938, three programmes are picked out, *The Bungalow Club* (1938), which got three stars, *Radiolympics* (1938), which got four stars and *Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra* (1931-50), which got two stars.⁵⁰ This selection of popular material compares with the *Daily Mail* which recommends more serious forms of listening, '6.30, REGIONAL and WESTERN: Wireless Military Band. 7.30, NATIONALS: Music of George Posford. 8.30, NATIONALS: Lost Voyage.'⁵¹ Such highlights took programmes out of the flow, out of the chronological lists of a station's output, and presented them as standalone programmes which readers could listen-in to at a particular time. The programmes the popular papers tended to highlight, were a mix, there were still more elitist forms of culture, such as classical concerts and operas, but they also included more popular programmes, including comedies, drama and popular music, which represented the developing popular radio form.

Unlike popular papers the quality papers, those such as the *Manchester Guardian*, *Daily Telegraph* and *The Times*, by the mid-1930s, had not created similar styled entertainment pages, but instead had divided their radio coverage into two main parts: the reviews of radio programmes appeared on existing review or art pages, while the listings and highlights information appeared elsewhere in the paper. An attempt, in some ways, to separate the more cultural acceptance and treatment of radio, the review, from the more mass media type of coverage, with its focus on flow, the listings and highlights.⁵² The way these papers covered radio was made to fit with the way they covered other cultural forms and positioned radio in a way their readers could understand and accept. The *Daily Telegraph*, still using narrow ridged columns throughout the paper, provided listings on a similar scale to the *Manchester Guardian* and *The Times*, covering the BBC National Programmes, its regional output and around 27 European channels.⁵³ Most information is provided for the BBC's National Programme, with less for regional and European broadcasts, reflecting the

paper's national standing. While the listings take up around a quarter of one broadsheet page, it is still dense and hard to read. For the *Manchester Guardian*, on the 8 May 1937, the main focus is on the BBC's 'North' regional station (449.1 Metre: 668 Kcs.), reflecting the paper's provincial standing as a Manchester based paper, and the 'Droitwich National' (1,500 Metres: 200 Kcs.), transmitting the National Programme, underneath these are the regional channels, a small listings section covering television and then 12 European stations under the title of 'Foreign Stations'.⁵⁴ *The Times* offers similar coverage to these two papers, its coverage is divided into two, with the UK based channels appearing under 'Home Stations', which includes the national and regional channels, and the European stations, which number around 13, including those broadcasting from Berlin, Beromunster, Budapest, Cologne, Hilversum, Leipzig and Milan, which appear under the title, 'Foreign Stations'.⁵⁵

In relation to the highlights, the quality papers all provide regular selections, most of which focus on the more serious cultural output of the stations, both home and from Europe, which fits with the socio-cultural backgrounds of their readers. For example, the *Manchester Guardian*, on the 8 May 1937, positions its highlights above its listing information but within the same column; the highlights are given in two forms, the first part has the selected programmes offered as a mini-listings showing the times they were to be broadcast, followed by more detailed information about the programmes. The programmes covered include *Scrapbook*, an historical documentary, the Rugby League Cup final, and an Opera, *Merrie England*.⁵⁶ For *The Times*, highlights are provided at the top of the radio column, above the listings. For examples, on 24 January 1935 the column recommends, 'Bach Mass in B Flat', which is to be broadcast on the Northern transmitter. Another programme, described by its content, is mentioned, which offers, a 'selection of Swiss music from Radio-Paris'.⁵⁷

By the mid-1930s the newspapers' listings information now provide coverage of a wide selection of stations which can be picked up by British listeners, this includes all the output of the BBC, the National Programme and Regional stations, and a selection of international services. One of the reasons for this wide array of stations on offer is that it is an attempt by newspapers to react to the monopoly position of the BBC, to show readers that there are alternative broadcasters.⁵⁸ Though, as noted earlier, they are selective in how they do this, and offer no coverage of those European based stations they saw as a commercial threat, such as Radio Luxembourg. In some ways, there was, by now, much more of a balance between the diachronic and synchronic, between a representation of radio as a temporal flow and radio offering extensive choice between programmes on offer at the same time. For example, most papers' listing information focus on the output of the National Programme and, therefore, foreground a view of radio as a chronological form from which

the reader must choose; but, at the same time, all the papers, including the *Daily Mail* and *The Times*, also provided coverage of regional and European stations, and thus stress the idea of a large amount of choice existing at any one moment, and therefore the synchronic aspect of radio. Helping reinforce this break with the chronological flow of radio, was the increased provision of daily radio highlights which picked programmes out of the schedules offered by all papers. The popular papers mostly highlight a mix of serious and popular programmes while the quality papers tend to focus more on serious and cultural programmes, reflecting the different socio-cultural backgrounds of their readerships. On another level, by including a mix of British national and regional stations and international stations, the listings provide the readers with a geographic awareness of radio operating not only locally and nationally but also internationally. The stations titles provided by the listings, usually relating to the city where the broadcaster is based, give an exotic dispersed feel to the audio-spatial geography of this new medium, one that links British cities to a wider imagined European, and sometimes international, space. This is reinforced by the radio dial, which can be navigated by frequency information or labels, where far away cities, and their radio stations, sit alongside British based stations.

Radio listings, the decline of coverage and the rise of television: 1940 to 1960

By the early 1940s radio coverage in all newspapers starts to decline. This is not because radio had become less popular, indeed its popularity was increasing at this time, nor because the papers were necessarily less interested in providing coverage but, instead, it is because of the impact of the war.⁵⁹ The war leads to paper rationing, which means all newspapers were required to reduce the number of pages they could print per issue.⁶⁰ This reduction in pages squeezes all content, including all forms of radio coverage. This combines with the situation happening in Europe, where some of the stations which newspapers previously included in their listings in the 1930s were, by the early 1940s, mostly in German occupied territories and, therefore, either had stopped broadcasting or, with worries about propaganda, no longer included in the radio listings. Also, with worries about BBC regional broadcasts being used by German bombers to navigate to their targets, the BBC merges these services into a new national programme, the Home Service, which it launched on the 1 September 1939 just before the official declaration of war two days later.⁶¹ To serve the armed forces a new Forces Radio was launched on 7 January 1940, though it was to also become popular with the general public.⁶²

This meant, the papers now only offered coverage of two stations at this time, though within less space. For example, for popular papers in the early 1940s, such as the *Daily Mirror*, the substantial coverage on offer in the mid-1930s, including that of national, regional and European stations, had decreased to covering only these two national British stations. The *Mirror's* radio listings for 11 March 1940 now takes up only half of one small column, and only covers the Home services and Forces Radio. The font is small, the lines wrapped around and only a few words of information are given e.g. '7.45-Bing Crosby (records) 8.0-News. 8.15-New English Trio. 8.45-Harold Smart at the organ.'⁶³ For the *Daily Mail* in 1942, another popular paper, the radio listings appear as part of column, titled 'Radio', covering the output of the two BBC national stations, Home (though the station name is not given), and 'For the Forces.'⁶⁴ The font is smaller than that used around it, the lines are wrapped around and only a few words are given about the programmes. These listing are hard to find, buried away on the bottom of page two and, using a small font, are hard to read. For *The Times*, a quality paper, the situation is similar, with the listings for Saturday and Sunday appearing on page two and are now part of just one column on a broadsheet page, rather than spread across a number of columns as it was in the 1930s, and cover the Home and Forces programmes.⁶⁵ While it does have a title, 'Broadcasting', the listings are in a smaller font than the rest of the page, the information is wrapped around and only a few words are given for each programme e.g. Home service: '7a.m. Time: News, 7.15. Records, 7.30 Physical Exercises, 7.50. Records.'⁶⁶ All the European programmes, which were covered extensively in the 1930s, are now absent.

All newspapers continue to cover this important medium, but external developments have led to a change in what radio was available and how it could be represented. Such radio coverage is no longer seen as a necessity, or an attraction. It is still provided but had to be sought out. For the war period there is a shift in the dominant representation away from a balance between the diachronic and synchronic, between the chronological output of radio stations and individual programmes broadcast in any one time slot, towards the diachronic, where choice is focused on the chronological output of just two stations. Radio's spatial representation also changes, with the impact of the war it is now represented as a national medium, with no regional or international coverage. Alongside this the exotic European-international flavour of radio, that was there in the 1930s, has gone. Its national position, role and importance is now foregrounded at this time of national emergency. While the markings might still exist on the dial, and the stations could still be found emanating from Europe, they are missing from the papers.

Paper rationing slowly starts to lessen after the war and finally disappears in the mid-1950s, allowing newspapers to begin to increase in size.⁶⁷ For the popular papers, this allows entertainment coverage slowly to start to reassert itself as a popular and important form of coverage, which includes a slight expansion in the size of the listing information. This increase in listings coverage is partly required by the expansion of the number of radio channels being broadcast by the BBC to include not only the existing Home Service, set up in the war, but the Light Programme (1945), which came out of the General Forces Programme (a renamed Forces Programme), a new high culture Third Programme (1946) and the reestablishment of regional output as opt outs from the Home Service.⁶⁸ With the relaunching of television in 1946, the listings coverage again comes to include television as it did before the war, which, for the popular papers, begins to become more dominant over time. For example, by 1954 the *Daily Mirror's* listings information, while small, is contained in an eye-catching box titled 'Television and Radio'. In the title television is mentioned first, signalling the shift towards television as being the more important of the two, a point which is reinforced by the television schedules appearing first at the top of the box. Radio appears under these, divided into Home, Light and Third and then regional stations.⁶⁹ Television has the subheading 'Television', while the radio coverage is not provided any title. The font for all the listings is smaller than the surrounding page. The information given is short and the lines are wrapped round. Of the two television is the more dominant, which reflects the rise of television as a popular medium, but also the support many newspapers now gave to commercial television, which they hoped they could get involved with in some way.⁷⁰ Another reason for this shift is that their working and lower middle class readerships are increasingly more interested in the developments occurring in television with its popular appeal, compared to the more 'serious and demanding' output of BBC radio.⁷¹ However, for the quality papers, the listings are still dominated by radio. It usually appears at the top of the listings' column, and the coverage is of a similar size and form as television. For example, for the *Daily Telegraph*, radio appears first in the listings, with the schedule for Home, then the Light programme, Third and then the regional opt outs. Only after this does television appear. The way television and radio are shown are the same and the column title, 'Broadcasting Programmes,'⁷² mentions neither by name.

The radio listing grids, for all papers in the 1950s, both popular and quality, include all the national radio stations, such as the Home Service and the Light Programme, where some information is given for individual programmes, often in a similar or slightly smaller font than the surrounding page. Regional stations are also covered and usually appear at the bottom of the page in a smaller more tightly spaced text. For all stations, beyond the broadcast times of programmes, the title of station and the frequency they are broadcasting on is given. This compares with

television where the title, BBC1 or ITV, only are given, partly as television sets tend to have switches or a knob which can easily be used to turn to the channel in question without the need to know the actual frequency. The absence of foreign stations continues after the Second World War, though Radio Luxembourg and a few other commercial stations, do appear in some papers as they become more popular as an alternative to the BBC's output.⁷³ For example, for the *Daily Mail* includes Radio Luxembourg and the Armed Forces Network within its radio listings in 1956.⁷⁴

In relation to the highlights, most of these have disappeared or have been reduced in this decade for both popular and quality papers; in many ways the coverage of radio never returns to what it was pre-war. For the popular papers most of the surrounding coverage is now focused on television with only a few occasional references made in relation to radio. For example, on the main broadcasting page in the *Daily Mail* on the 31 January 1956, there is only a 'Teleview' review article by Peter Black, focusing on television. Radio only appears in the listings found under his column, underneath the television listings.⁷⁵ For the quality papers, there are few or no highlights for most of the 1950s, though they return in the 1960s. For example, on the page where the *Manchester Guardian* has its listings information on 1 May 1958, there are only the listings and no highlights. The rest of the page around the listings on this page are classifieds.⁷⁶ Radio and television, however, are still covered within the review sections of the quality papers, found on a different page to the listings, and in the more general news sections.

The developments happening in radio, the press and the wider society in the 1950s, leads to a balance of sorts between the diachronic and synchronic representation of radio. With more radio stations covered than in the war, the representation which develops suggests, on one level, that the range of national stations and regional opt outs offer choice between programmes in any one time slot, but, on the other hand, with new BBC stations focusing on particular types of output, such as the Light programme with its focus on entertainment, most readers' tastes are satisfied by one or two stations, suggesting that choice, for them, operates more within the flow of a limited number of stations than across all those available. In terms of the geographical representation, while the radio listings focus on the national output of a handful of channels, it also starts to include regional channels as the BBC starts broadcasting these again, initially as opt outs.⁷⁷ The international coverage of radio has now virtually gone and, when it does appear, it is only to include the output of quasi British broadcasters, like Radio Luxembourg, which, while based in Europe, broadcasts specifically, at certain times, to British listeners. However, what is most notable in this period is the start of a much more obvious divide between the decline of radio coverage provided by popular papers, and their focus on television, and the quality papers, which continue to maintain their radio

coverage, such as with their listings where radio still appears first, for their more radio orientated middle class readers.

Conclusion

The radio coverage found in national newspapers in Britain from the 1920s can be viewed, in many ways, as being similar to how other media and cultural forms, such as film and theatre, were covered, with reviews, previews and critical and celebrity pieces.⁷⁸ However, unlike these other cultural and media forms, the output of radio was immense. It broadcast daily from many stations serving local, regional, national and international audiences. This type and amount of information could not be covered in the same way as that provided for cinemas and theatres. Therefore, the newspapers created a form of listings more suited to this mass audio output. With the listings, the newspapers represented radio's complex ephemeral form of output diachronically and synchronically, providing a view of radio as being organised and ordered around a station's daily chronological output but, with numerous stations on offer, this also meant that radio was presented as having many programmes on offer at any one moment. Such a form of representation suggests, on one level, that a defining feature of radio was choice occurring over time and, on another level, that choice existed at any single moment in time. From the analysis above, the balance between these two tensions would change, depending on the papers, radio's output and the wider context. For example, in the 1920s, British newspapers had a bias towards the diachronic because of their focus on the limited range of BBCo stations; this shifted towards more of a balance between the diachronic and synchronic in the 1930s, as papers expanded their coverage to include the new national programme and European stations; this was followed, with the outbreak of war, with a more diachronic form of coverage, as the number of BBC stations were reduced and European stations lost their appeal; while, in the 1950s, the listings coverage moved back to more of a balance, as more national stations began to appear. The listings also provided a spatial-locational view of radio, through information on where the stations could be found on the airwaves, such as with call signs and frequency information, but also a geographic view, of where the station was broadcasting from. As shown, due to changes in radio broadcasting, the needs of the press and the wider social, cultural and political developments, this form of coverage moved from a regional-local view of radio in the early 1920s, to a national, regional and European view in the 1930s, and then to a more national view in the 1940s and 1950s.

While radio waves cannot be touched or seen, only listened to via a medium, the radio set, the listings provided a means of visually representing this ephemeral form on the printed page. The listings have, over time, been shaped and formed through an interaction between the needs of both radio and the press operating within the wider societal context. It was a form of coverage, along with the highlights, which provided the reader with a way of knowing what was on, what might be worth listening to and when. The coverage, the form the listings and highlights took, differed between different types of papers, as the newspaper and those working there acted as culturally intermediaries shaping the coverage to fit the presumed tastes of their readers. By studying the listing and highlights over time we get an important historical insight in to how the intermediality between radio and newspapers developed and changed, and how it has played an important role in how radio was, and indeed still is, represented to the reader and listener.

¹ Kate Lacey, "Ten Years of Radio Studies: The Very Idea," *The Radio Journal: International Studies in Broadcast and Audio Media*, 6(1) (2009), 21-32.

² Siân Nicholas, "Media History or Media Histories? Re-addressing the history of the mass media in inter-war Britain," *Media History*, 18(3-4) (2012), 379-394, specifically 309.

³ Paul Rixon, "Radio and Popular Journalism in Britain: Early Radio Critics and Radio Criticism," *The Radio Journal: International Studies in Broadcast and Audio Media*, 13(1-2) (2015), 23-36.

⁴ Nicholas, "Media History or Media Histories?" 381.

⁵ Todd Alvery, *Radio Modernism: Literature, Ethics, and the BBC, 1922-1938* (Aldershot, Hampshire: Ashgate, 2006); Jeroen Dera, "The Broadcaster's Catacombs: Looking for Literature in a Dutch Listings Magazine," *Journal of European Periodical Studies*, 2(2) (Winter, 2017), 77-93; Gwenyth L. Jackaway, *Media at War: Radio's Challenge to the Newspapers, 1924-1939* (Westport, Connecticut: Praeger, 1995); David Hendy, "The Dreadful World of Edwardian Wireless," *Moral Panics, Social Fears and the Media: Historical Perspectives*, eds Siân Nicholas and Tom O'Malley (Abingdon; Routledge), 76-89; Nicholas, "Media History or Media Histories?"; Paul Rixon, *Radio Critics and Popular Culture: A History of British Radio Criticism* (London: Palgrave, MacMillan, 2018).

⁶ Dera, "The Broadcaster's Catacombs," 77.

⁷ Suzanne Lommers, *Europe - on Air: Interwar Projects for Radio Broadcasting* (Technology and European History Series) (Amsterdam, Holland: Amsterdam University Press, 2012), 40; Paul Rixon, "The role of British newspapers in framing the public perception and experience of European radio 1930 to 1939," *Media History*, (2018) DOI: 10.1080/13688804.2018.1539641.

⁸ For more on the *Radio Times* see: Tim Currie, *The "Radio Times" Story* (Tiverton, Devon: Kelly Publications).

⁹ Rixon, *Radio Critics and Popular Culture*, 133-162.

¹⁰ Juha Herkman, "Introduction: Intermediality as a Theory and Methodology," in *Intermediality and Media Change*, eds Juha Herkman, Taisto Hujanen and Paavo Oinonen (Tampere: Tampere University Press, 2012), 10-28.

¹¹ Jennifer Smith Maguire and Julian Matthews, "Are We All Cultural Intermediaries Now? An Introduction to Cultural Intermediaries in Context," *European Journal of Cultural Studies*, 15(5) (2012), 551-562.

¹² For more on flow see: Raymond Williams, *Television: Technology and Cultural Form* (Glasgow: Fontana/Collins, 1979), 91-92; John Ellis, *Visible Fictions: Cinema; Television; Video* (London: Routledge, 1982), 111-126, 127-144, 145-159; John Corner, *Critical Ideas in Television Studies* (London: BFI, 1999), 65.

¹³ In terms of TV and the diachronic see: Ellen Seiter, "Semiotics, Structuralism, and Television," in *Channels of Discourse, Reassembled: Television and Contemporary Criticism*, ed. Robert C Allen (North Carolina, USA: University of North Carolina Press, 1992), 31-66, specifically 48-49.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Kate Lacey, "Listening in the Digital Age," in *Radio's New Wave: Global Sound in the Digital Era*, eds Jason Loviglio and Michele Hilmes (Routledge: London, 2013), 9-23, specifically 14-15.

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- ¹⁶ Also see work by Andreas Fickers on the materiality of the radio dial: Andreas Fickers, "Visibly Audible: The Radio Dial as Mediating Interface," in *The Oxford Handbook of Sound Studies*, eds Trevor Pinch and Karin Bijsterveld (Oxford: Oxford University, 2013), 411-439.
- ¹⁷ Maguire and Matthews, "Are We All Cultural Intermediaries Now?" 16-17.
- ¹⁸ Rixon, *Radio Critics and Popular Culture*, 11-32.
- ¹⁹ Jennifer Smith Maguire, "Bourdieu on Cultural Intermediaries," in *The Cultural Intermediaries: Reader*, eds Jennifer Smith Maguire and Julian Matthews (London: Sage, 2014), 15-24, specifically 16-17.
- ²⁰ Colin Seymour-Ure, *The British Press and Broadcasting since 1945* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1993), 27-33.
- ²¹ Tom Crosbie and Jonathan Roberge, "Critics as Cultural Intermediaries," in *Knowledge for Whom? Public Sociology in the Making*, ed. Christian Fleck (London: Routledge, 2016), 275-297, specifically 276.
- ²² Seymour-Ure, *The British Press and Broadcasting since 1945*, 18-21, 27-33.
- ²³ For each paper ten pages were collected between 1922-24; ten pages for each paper for the period 1932-38; ten pages per paper for 1940-42; and ten pages per paper for 1954-58.
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- ²⁵ David Howarth, *Discourse* (Buckingham, UK: Open University Press, 2000), 131.
- ²⁶ Asa Briggs, *The History of Broadcasting in the United Kingdom: The Birth of Broadcasting*, Vol. I (London: Oxford University Press, 1961), 32, 37.
- ²⁷ Rixon, "Radio and popular journalism in Britain," 26-27.
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*, 27-28.
- ²⁹ Lacey, "Listening in the Digital Age," 14.
- ³⁰ Sean Street, *The A to Z of British Radio* (Lanham: The Scarecrow Press, 2009), 49-50, 164.
- ³¹ Rixon, *Radio Critics and Popular Culture*, 42.
- ³² *Manchester Guardian*, "Week-End Wireless," 3 March (1923), 13.
- ³³ Currie, *The "Radio Times" Story*, 20.
- ³⁴ *Ibid.*; Briggs, *History of Broadcasting*, 203.
- ³⁵ Broadcast on Manchester 2ZY: *Daily Mail*, "Broadcasting," 9 December (1922), 10.
- ³⁶ *Daily Mirror*, "'2LO" Calling,' 23 Feb (1923), 2.
- ³⁷ Currie, *The "Radio Times" Story*, 3.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, 7-14.
- ³⁹ Briggs, *History of Broadcasting*, 142; Currie, *The "Radio Times" Story*, 4.
- ⁴⁰ *Ibid.*; Nicholas, "Media History or Media Histories," 386.
- ⁴¹ Brian Franklin, *Newszak and News Media* (London: Arnold, 1997), 117.
- ⁴² Dan LeMahieu, *A Culture for Democracy: Mass Communication and the Cultivated Mind in Britain* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1988), 275.
- ⁴³ Nicholas, "Media History or Media Histories," 286.
- ⁴⁴ Paddy Scannell and David Cardiff, *A Social History of British Broadcasting Volume One 1922-1939* (London: Basil Blackwell, 1991), 230.
- ⁴⁵ Nicholas, "Media History or Media Histories," 286.
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- ⁴⁷ *Daily Express*, "Weekend Programmes," 11 November (1933), 13.
- ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁴⁹ Martin Conboy, *Journalism: A Critical History* (London: Sage, 2008), 178.
- ⁵⁰ *Daily Express*, "Radio," 20 June (1938), 19.
- ⁵¹ *Daily Mail*, "To-Night's Features," 22 March (1935), 21.
- ⁵² Paul Rixon, *Radio Critics and Popular Culture*, 72-73.
- ⁵³ *Daily Telegraph*, "'The boomerang Bet' – A radio Thriller," 18 November (1935), 8.
- ⁵⁴ *Manchester Guardian*, "Week-End Wireless Notes and Programmes," 8 May (1937), 2.
- ⁵⁵ *The Times*, "Broadcasting," 24 January (1935), 10.
- ⁵⁶ *Manchester Guardian*, "Week-End Wireless Notes and Programmes," 8 May (1937), 2.
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- ⁵⁹ Rixon, *Radio Critics and Popular Culture*, 106-115.
- ⁶⁰ Kevin Williams, *Read All About It! A History of the British Newspaper* (London: Routledge, 2010), 176.
- ⁶¹ Currie, *The "Radio Times" Story*, 44; Street, *A to Z of British Radio*, 138.
- ⁶² *Ibid.*, 116.

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- ⁶⁵ *The Times*, "Broadcasting," 19 December (1942), 2.
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- ⁷⁰ Philip Purser, *Done Viewing: A Personal Account of the Best Years of Our Television* (London: Quarter Books, 1992), 31.
- ⁷¹ Andrew Crisell, *An Introductory History of British Broadcasting* (London: Routledge, 1997), 135.
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- ⁷⁵ Peter Black, "Teleview," *Daily Mail*, 31 January 1956, 12.
- ⁷⁶ *Manchester Guardian*, 1 May 1958, 15.
- ⁷⁷ Street, *A to Z of British Radio*, 164-165.
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